DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 071 589 HE 003 724

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TITLE	Freshman Class Status Report: 1970-1971. Part II, Biographical Data.
INSTITUTION	State Univ. of New York, Buffalo. Univ. Research Office.
REPORT NO	SUNY-Study-25
PUB DATE	Dec 70
NOTE	38p.
EDRS PRICE	MF-$0.65 HC-$3.29
DESCRIPTORS	*College Freshmen; *Family Background; *Family Characteristics; *Higher Education; *Student Characteristics

ABSTRACT

This report provides biographical data about the 1970 freshman class at the State University of New York at Buffalo. Also included is a comparison of the 1970 freshmen with the 1964, 1967, and 1968 freshman classes. Some of the major findings of the study are: (1) In 1970 for the first time, 3% of the freshmen were married, and a similar percentage reported that they were over 22 years of age. (2) With regard to guardianship, 88% of the 1970 freshmen reported their father as male guardian, compared with 98% in 1964 and 94% in 1968. (3) The largest percentage of fathers and mothers were reported in 1970 as being high school graduates. (4) A reversal of trends in 1970 showed an increased percentage of families earning less than $5,000 (9%) and a decreased percentage of families earning between $10,000 and $15,000. (5) For the first time, in 1970, the largest number (56%) of freshmen reported high school averages between 90 and 94, compared with 25% in 1964 and 38% in 1968. (6) There has been considerable increase in the number (25% in 1970) of students who were undecided about their vocational goal. (HS)

A Biography of a Class Study

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FRESHMAN CLASS STATUS REPORT: 1970 - 1971

PART II Biographical Data

A Comparison:

1964 - 1965
1967 - 1968
1968 - 1969
1970 - 1971

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HE003724

State University of New York at Buffalo
Division of Instructional Services
University Research

ABSTRACT

This report, part of the Biography of a Class research project, provides biographical data about the 1970 Freshman Class, obtained from the Student Personnel Questionnaires (N = 1087; 58% of the class) completed by incoming Freshmen during the 1970 Summer Planning Conferences. The current class was compared with two recent classes (1967, 1968) and the original class (1964).

MAJOR FINDINGS

1. The 1970 data indicated a reversal of trends which had been evident for the years 1964-1968. These reversals were particularly noticeable in the categories of personal background, parents' education, mothers' employment, siblings, and family income. The increased admission of minority students into special University programs may in part account for fluctuations in these areas.

2. Attendance at the 1970 Summer Planning Conference, like the 1968 attendance, was evenly divided between men and women. This was noticeably different from the 6 to 4 male-female ratio in previous classes.

3. In 1970 for the first time, 3% of the Freshmen were married. A similar percentage reported that they were over 22 years of age.

4. A considerable change in guardianship was noticeable. Eighty-eight percent of the 1970 Freshmen reported their father as male guardian, compared with 98% in 1964 and 94% in 1968.

5. The largest percentage of fathers (29% in 1970) and mothers (44% in 1970) were high school graduates.

6. A reversal of trends in 1970 indicated an increased number of parents with, at most, a grammar school education. The trend reversal also revealed that fewer fathers in 1970 than in 1968 had graduate school education and fewer mothers attended (not completed) high school.

7. Generally, it appeared that while more mothers than fathers completed high school, a larger percentage of fathers continued on to higher levels of education.

8. The three largest occupational categories for fathers in 1970 were General Labor and Factory Worker (18%), Skilled Tradesman and Craftsman (11%) and Managerial, Executive (11%). The two professional categories combined, however, totaled 14%.

9. There was a trend reversal in the number of employed mothers (42% in 1964, 54% in 1968, 51% in 1970) at the time the questionnaire was completed. Seventy percent of the mothers in 1970 had spent more than half their married life as a housewife, i.e., working, if at all, full- or part-time for fewer than half her married life.

10. For the 30% of the mothers who spent more than half their married live working part- or full-time, the most common occupation was Clerical (13%). A total of 8% of the mothers worked in semi-professional, technical or professional jobs.

11. Consistent with their higher levels of education, 14% of the fathers were in professional jobs, compared with 4% of the mothers.

12. The largest group of Freshmen in each class, approximately one-third, have come from families with two children. There was a noticeable increase in the percentage of students who came from families with six or more children (5% in 1964, 11% in 1970).

13. A reversal of trends in 1970 showed an increased percentage of families earning less than $5,000 (9% in 1970) and a decreased percentage of families earning between $10,000 - $15,000 (30% in 1970). The proportion of families earning more than $15,000 has tripled over the six year period.(25% in 1970).

14. For the first time in the six classes, in 1970, the largest number of Freshmen (56%) reported high school averages between 90 and 94, compared with 25% in 1964 and 38% in 1968. There were decreases in the 80-84 and 85-89 range. A total of only 10% of the students reported averages between 70-84, compared with 24% in 1964 and 14% in 1968.

15. Since 1964, the number of women reporting high school averages of 90 or higher has nearly doubled, whereas the percentage of men in that category has nearly tripled. Women, however, have consistently outnumbered men in higher average categories during the period.

16. There has been a considerable increase in the number of 1970 Freshmen who belonged to high school honor societies 42% in 1964, to 52% in 1968, increasing to 69% in 1970.

17. For the first time the percentage of men in honor societies was nearly equal to that of women.

18. The four most popular activities of the 1970 Freshmen were Clubs (73%), Intramural Athletics (45%), Publications (31%), and Government (36%). There has been a steady decline in participation of men in both Varsity and Intramural Athletics in high school.

19. Club officer was still the most popular (52% in 1970) of high school offices held, though it showed, for the first time, a slight decrease. There was a somewhat greater involvement of 1970 Freshmen than previous freshmen in student government (25% in 1970). Slightly more men than women were class and student government officers, whereas more women than men were club officers and publication editors.

20. There has been considerable increase in the number of students who were undecided about their vocational goal (10% in 1967, 25% in 1970).

21. The occupational preferences of men and women have remained decidedly different and quite stereotypic. The most popular vocational fields for women have consistently been Elementary and Secondary Education (19%), Nursing (7%) and Psychology (5%). Areas most frequently chosen by men were Engineering (17%), Medicine (14%) and the Natural and Physical Sciences (8%).

22. The choice of Buffalo as a place to work has fluctuated from 26% in 1964, to 14% in 1968, increasing to 19% in 1970. New York City's popularity has also varied from 15% in 1964 to 28% in 1968, decreasing to 19% in 1970. A total of 62% of the Freshmen indicated a preference to line in some area of the Eastern United States.

FRESHMAN CLASS STATUS REPORT: 1970-1971

Part II Biographical Data

A Comparison:
1964-1965
1967-1968
1968-1969
1970-1971

by

Frances Dolinsky

December 1970

Study 25

FOREWORD

In the Fall of 1964, the Division of Instructional Services established a longitudinal and developmental research project entitled Biography of a Class. The purpose of the project is to describe, in detail, characteristics of the students attending the State University of New York at Buffalo. The studies are undertaken to provide information about students to faculty and administration, and to contribute to the existing research in higher education.

Research was begun with the 1964 Freshman Class. These Freshmen, and the Freshmen of succeeding years, will be studied throughout their University careers and beyond. Studies will incorporate census data, biographical characteristics, follow-up data, sample surveys, and interview data.

To date, six series of census reports, collectively entitled Freshmen Class Status Report, have been published for the 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968 and 1969 Freshman Classes. In addition, the first follow-up study on the 1964 class, the first two interview studies of the 1966 Class the first interview study of the 1967 Class, and the 1969 Senior Survey, in part a follow-up of the 1965 Freshmen, have also been published.

The following study is one of a series of four census reports based upon the 1970 Freshman Class.

INTRODUCTION

This study presents biographical information obtained from the Student Personnel Questionnaire (SPQ) completed by the 1970-71 incoming[1] Freshmen during the 1970 Summer Planning Conferences.[2] The SPQ was developed and administered by University Research, Division of Instructional Services, and processed by the Instructional Services Programming Staff. Since not all Freshmen attended a Summer Planning Conference, the data was not based on the entire Freshman Class. Fifty-eight percent (1087) of the 1970 Freshman Class completed the questionnaire. This total did not include 226 Hospital Freshmen who attended a separate conference and did not complete the Student Personnel Questionnaire.

In this study, the 1970 Freshman Class is compared with two recent classes (1967, 1968) and the original Class (1964). Biographical Data was not collected for the 1969 Freshman Class due to the unavailability of research time at the 1969 Summer Planning Conferences. The data for the 1965 and 1966 classes have been excluded to produce a more manageable and readable publication. Information about the 1965 and 1966 Classes can be found in previous Biography of a Class Studies (No. 5-13, 15).

When no specific year is given, the reader may assume that a statement refers to the 1970 Freshman Class. The number of students in certain tables does not equal 1087, as some students did not complete all the items in the questionnaire. Proportions are based on the number of students responding to each item, rather than on the total number of students completing the questionnaire.

Since certain items on the questionnaire allowed for more than one answer, proportions in tables presenting data from these items do not total 1.00. Categories lacking data are indicated by a dash (-). Proportions less than .01 are denoted by .00. A blank indicates that information is not available. Proportions not totaling 1.00 are due to rounding errors.

The responses for each sex are presented separately in the tables, but are compared in the text only when judged sufficiently different. When the report discusses "Freshmen," making no references to men or women, the reader may assume that the distribution of responses is similar for the two sexes.

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[1] Does not include students who already have college credit.

[2] A series of conferences conducted for incoming Freshmen by University College, during which time students become oriented to the University and register for courses.

The following abbreviations are used:

N = number of students

P = proportion of students

SPQ = Student Personnel Questionnaire

SPC = Summer Planning Conference

70 = 1970-1971 Class

68 = 1968-1969 Class

67 = 1967-1968 Class

65 = 1965-1966 Class

64 = 1964-1965 Class

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BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

I STUDENT DATA

The 1970 data indicated a reversal of trends which had been evident for the years 1964-1968. These reversals will be of particular notice in the categories of personal background, parents' education, mothers' occupation, siblings, and family income. The increased admission of minority students into special University programs may in part account for the fluctuation in these areas.

A. Sex and Marital Status [Tables 1, 2]

Attendance at the 1970 Summer Planning Conference (SPC) was evenly divided between men and women. In the years 1964-1967 an approximate 6 to 4 ratio of males to females existed. The 1968 attendance presaged the development of a more even enrollment between the sexes.

Despite the fact that married individuals are less likely to attend the Conferences, *in 1970, for the first time, 3% were married.* This differs from previous years (1964-1968) when all, but, at most, five students were single. The enrollment of "older" students in special programs may in part account for the change in marital status.

B. Age [Table 3]

A majority of the 1970 Freshmen were 18; more than a third were 17. This is consistent with previous Classes when over 90% of each Class have been 17 or 18 years old.[1]

It was noted that 3% *of the 1970 students reported that they were over 22.* This may partially account for the increase in the number of married students.

C. Place of Birth and Citizenship [Tables 4, 5]

Ninety-seven percent of the 1970 Freshmen were born in the United States; 2% were born outside the United States or Canada. A steady decrease of foreign-born women has been evident for the six classes (5% in 1965 vs. 1% in 1970).

Consistent with previous years, 99% of the attending Freshmen were American citizens.

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[1]The majority of the 1964 class were 17. This discrepancy may be due to the fact that in 1964, the Freshmen were asked their ages as of the particular conference they attended, rather than their age as of September 1.

II FAMILY BACKGROUND

A. Personal [Tables 6, 7]

In 1970 several changes in guardianship were noticeable. *Eighty-eight percent of the 1970 Freshmen reported their father as male guardian, compared with 98% in 1964 and 94% in 1968.* In 1968, only 5% of the students indicated they had no male guardian; in 1970 that percentage increased to 9%. A third change was also evident in that 94% of the 1970 Class reported their mother as female guardian, compared with 98% in 1968.

In the following discussion, the terms father and mother refer also to step-father/male guardian, or step-mother/female guardian.

B. Parental Birthplace

1. Father [Table 8]

As in the past, 88% of the fathers were born in the United States; 1% were born in Canada; 11% in other countries.

2. Mother [Table 9]

Eighty-nine percent of the mothers were born in the United States, 1% in Canada and 10% elsewhere. These percentages are also consistent with previous years.

C. Parental Education

Students were asked to indicate the highest educational level achieved by each parent.

1. Father [Table 10]

It has remained consistent that since 1964 *the largest percentage of fathers (29% in 1970) were high school graduates.* Twelve percent had attended a four-year college; an additional 13% graduated from a four-year college. These two latter categories have remained relatively constant for the six classes.

In accordance with the pattern of trend reversals in 1970, other categories in this area have fluctuated. The percentage of fathers with a grammar school education decreased from 10% in 1964 to 5% in 1968, increasing to 8% in 1970. Those with graduate degrees increased from 8% in 1964 to 11% in 1968, but decreased to 9% in 1970.

2. Mother [Table 11]

The largest percentage of mothers in 1970 completed high school (44%), a decrease of 3% from previous classes.

Consistent with the trend reversals of this year, 7% of the mothers completed grammar school, compared with 10% in 1964 and 4% in 1968. Fourteen percent had attended, but not completed, high school in 1970, compared with 19% in 1964 and 12% in 1968.

The only noticeable difference between the sexes was that 9% of the males' mothers had attended, but not graduated from, a four-year college, compared with 13% of the females' mothers.

A comparison of the educational levels achieved by parents indicated that in 1970 65% of the mothers, but 54% of the fathers had, at most, completed their high school education. However 45% of the fathers continued beyond a high school degree, compared with 35% of the mothers. Approximately 20% of mothers and fathers attended trade school, junior college or some four-year college. The sex differences in educational attainment were more apparent at the higher educational levels: 24% of the fathers attended or graduated from a four-year college and/or graduate school, compared with 15% of the mothers.

Generally it appears that although more mothers than fathers completed high school, a larger percentage of the fathers continued on to higher levels of education.

D. Parental Occupation[1]

1. Father [Table 12]

In the class of 1970, 96% of the male guardians were unemployed at the time the questionnaire was completed, compared with 94% in 1964 and 97% in 1968.

The three largest occupational categories[2] in 1970 were General Labor and Factory Worker [e.g., machine operator, construction worker] (18%), *Skilled Tradesman and Craftsman* [e.g., jeweler, furrier] (11%), and *Managerial, Executive* [e.g., company or government official] (11%). The combined categories of *Professional I* [teacher, engineer] and *Professional II* [doctor, lawyer] totaled 14%. Eight percent of the students reported their fathers' occupation was not listed.

2. Mother [Table 13]

A decrease in the number of employed mothers (51% in 1970 vs. 54% in 1968 and 42% in 1964) at the time the questionnaire was completed, is consistent with the pattern of trend reversals evident this year.

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[1]Due to a change in the format of the questionnaire, only the 1970 data are reported. Data concerning occupational status of fathers and mothers for the years 1964-1968 is available in Biographical Data, Freshman Class Status Report: 1968-1969; BIOGRAPHY OF A CLASS Study 20, p. 15-30.

[2]A complete explanation of all occupational categories is located in the Appendix.

Seventy percent of the mothers in 1970 were classified as "housewife."[1] The remaining mothers were reported as having spent more than half their married lives in part- or full-time jobs. For these, the *most common occupation, outside the home was Clerical* [e.g., secretary, bookkeeper] (13%). Other areas of employment for mothers included *Semi-Professional, Technical* [e.g., nurse, technician] (4%) and *Professional I* [e.g., teacher, engineer] (4%). Two percent of the students reported their mothers' occupation was not listed.

A comparison of the occupational status between parents indicated that 18% of the fathers were doing *General Labor and Factory Work*, compared with 3% of the mothers. Thirteen percent of the mothers were doing *Clerical* work, compared with 4% of the fathers. Women were not working in any of the following areas: *Skilled Tradesman or Craftsman, Law Enforcement, Salesman or Buyer, Small Business Proprietor or Shop Owner, Finance, Arts and Communication*, and advanced *Professional* work, compared with a total of 34% of the fathers who are so employed. Consistent with their higher levels of education (graduate degrees), 14% of the fathers were in *Professional* jobs, compared with 4% of the mothers.

E. Siblings [Table 14]

The largest group of Freshmen in each class, approximately one-third, have come from families with two children. There was a decrease, however, in this group in 1970 (33%), compared with 38% in 1964 and 37% in 1968. There has also been a steady decrease in the proportion of students having no siblings, 5% in 1968 and 1970, compared with 10% in 1964 and 7%, in 1967. *There was a noticeable increase in the percentage of students who came from families with six or more children (5% in 1964, 11% in 1970).*

Percentages in other categories remained relatively constant.

F. Gross Family Income [Table 15]

The 1970 data revealed two trend reversals in family income. *The proportion of families earning below $5,000 decreased from 12% in 1964 to 6% in 1968, then increased to 9% in 1970. In the $10,000 - $15,000 category, percentages increased from 19% in 1964 to 34% in 1968, then decreased to 30% in 1970.*

There has been a steady decrease in the proportion of families earning $5,000 to $10,000 (61% in 1964 vs. 36% in 1970). The proportion of families earning over $15,000 has tripled over the six-year period (8% in 1964 vs. 25% in 1970). These two

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[1]Students were instructed to indicate the occupation in which their mother spent more than half her married life. If she was employed either part-time or full-time for fewer than half of her married years, her occupation was to be classified as "Housewife." It was not necessary for the mother to be gainfully employed at the time of the questionnaire.

changes may be partially a result of inflation and partially an indication that Freshmen from higher income families are now entering the University. It should also be noted that the increase in families earning less than $5,000 may be a reflection of the larger minority enrollment.

III HIGH SCHOOL INFORMATION

A. High School Average [Table 16]

The admissions standards have apparently become increasingly selective. *For the first time in the six classes, in 1970, the largest number of Freshmen (56%) had averages between 90 and 94, compared with 25% in 1964 and 38% in 1968.* These were complemented by decreases in the 85-89 range (49% in 1964, 28% in 1970) and in the 80-84 range (22% in 1964, 6% in 1970). A total of 61% of the 1970 class had averages of 90 or higher, compared with 27% in 1964 and 41% in 1968. Despite a slight increase in the proportion of students in the 70-79 range (2% in 1964, 4% in 1970), which may again be partially due to special-program enrollment, *a total of only 10% of the students in 1970 reported averages between 70 and 84, compared with 24% in 1964 and 14% in 1968.*

A comparison of men and women revealed differences in two areas. In 1970, 58% of the men reported averages of 90 or higher, compared with 66% of the women. Since 1964 the number of women in this range has nearly doubled, whereas the percentage of men in that category has tripled. Women, however, have consistently outnumbered the men in the higher-average categories during the period.

B. Freshman Participation in High School Activities [Table 17]

The four most popular activities of the 1970 Freshmen were clubs (73%), Intramural Athletics (45%), Publications (39%) and Government (36%). Women have consistently been more active in the areas of Music, Drama, Publications and Clubs. Although men have had a greater interest in Athletics, there has been a steady decline in both Varsity Athletics (52% in 1964 vs. 46% in 1970) and Intramural Athletics (57% in 1967 vs. 52% in 1970). Thirty-three percent of the students reported that they were involved in activities which were not listed.

C. High School Honors [Table 18]

There was a considerable increase in the number of 1970 Freshmen who belonged to high school honor societies. *In the six classes there has been an increase from 42% in 1964 to 52% in 1968 to 69% in 1970.*

For the first time the number of men in honor societies was nearly equal to the number of women, the percentage of men having increased from 36% in 1964 to 68% in 1970, while the percentage of women increased from 51% to 71%.

Generally the increase of Freshmen in honor societies is consistent with the increase in their high school averages. These changes reflect a trend toward higher admissions standards since 1964.

D. Offices Held in High School [Table 19]

Although the category of Club Officer was still the most popular (52% in 1970), it has for the first time shown a decrease (6%). Editors of Publications (24% in 1970) has remained fairly constant in the past three classes, although it has more than doubled in popularity since 1964. There was a noticeable change in participation in Student Government which has increased from 19% (in 1967 and 1968) to 25% (in 1970). A comparison of men and women revealed that *slightly more men than women were class and student government officers, whereas more women than men were club officers and publication editors.*

IV EMPLOYMENT PLANS AFTER GRADUATION

A. Planned Vocational Fields [Table 20]

There has been a considerable increase in the number of students who indicated they were undecided about their vocational goals (10% in 1967, 25% in 1970).

As in 1968, the most popular vocational field for women was elementary and secondard education (19%). Engineering (17%) and Medicine (14%) continued to be the most frequently chosen by men, although the former has somewhat decreased in popularity. During the 1965-1970 period, there have also been noticeable decreases in the areas of Business Administration, Government Service Mathematics and Accounting. Interest in the Fine Arts has fluctuated from 18% in 1965 to 24% in 1968 to 11% in 1970. Architecture is the only area to attract more men (3% in 1967 vs. 7% in 1970), whereas accounting has been chosen by a slightly larger number of women (2% in 1967 vs. 6% in 1970).

The occupational preferences of men and women have remained decidedly different and quite stereotypic. In order of decreasing preference, men have consistently shown a greater interest in the areas of Engineering, Medicine, the Natural and Physical Sciences, Law, Dentistry, Politics, Business Administration, Communications and Architecture. Women have continually preferred Education, Nursing, Psychology, Guidance and Counseling, Medical Technology, Social Welfare, Physical and Occupational Therapy, Language Interpreter and Speech Therapist.

Ten percent of the students indicated that they desired "no formal (establishment) occupation."

B. Prefferred Work Location [Table 21]

Compared with 1968, there have been two noticeable changes in preferred work locations of 1970 Freshmen. The choice of Buffalo as a place to work has fluctuated from 26% in 1964 to 14% in 1968 to 19% in 1970. New York City's popularity has also varied from 15% in 1964 to 28% in 1968 to 19% in 1970. These fluctuations may reflect the changing geographical representation in these classes.

Ten percent of the students reported they would prefer Western New York, compared with 5% who chose Eastern New York. A total of 62% indicated a preference to live in some area of the Eastern United States, compared with 9% who chose the West Coast or another area of the United States. Twenty-six percent of the students reported they had no preference for work location after graduation.

Table 1: Summer Planning Conference Attendance

YEAR	Males N	Males P	Females N	Females P	Total N	Total P
1970	529	.50	539	.50	1068	1.00
1968	994	.54	844	.46	1838	1.00
1967	932	.56	744	.44	1676	1.00
1964	1184	.57	888	.43	2072	1.00

Table 2 Marital Status

MARITAL STATUS	YEAR	Males N	Males P	Females N	Females P	Total N	Total P
Single	70	506	.98	514	.96	1022	.97
	68	977	1.00	832	1.00	1812	1.00
	67	926	1.00	737	1.00	1663	1.00
	64	1184	1.00	888	1.00	2072	1.00
Married	70	12	.02	12	.02	27	.03
	68	1	.00	2	.00	3	.00
	67	2	.00	3	.00	5	.00
	64	-	-	-	-	-	-
Divorced	70	-	-	6	.01	6	.01
	68	-	-	-	-	-	-
	67	-	-	-	-	-	-
	64	-	-	-	-	-	-
Widowed	70	-	-	1	.00	2	.00
	68	-	-	-	-	-	-
	67	1	.00	-	-	1	.00
	64	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 3: Age

AGE[a]	YEAR	Males N	Males P	Females N	Females P	Total N	Total P
	70	19	.04	19	.04	38	.04
Under	68	33	.03	37	.04	70	.04
17	67	18	.02	16	.02	34	.02
	64	35	.03	33	.04	68	.03
	70	192	.37	187	.35	384	.36
17	68	393	.40	342	.41	735	.40
	67	343	.37	292	.39	635	.38
	64	619	.52	473	.53	1092	.53
	70	276	.53	288	.54	570	.54
18	68	553	.56	456	.54	1009	.55
	67	559	.60	432	.58	991	.59
	64	482	.41	367	.41	849	.41
	70	10	.02	9	.02	20	.02
19	68	10	.01	6	.01	16	.01
	67	9	.01	2	.00	11	.01
	64	32	.03	9	.01	41	.02
	70	3	.01	4	.01	8	.01
20	68	1	.00	2	.00	3	.00
	67	1	.00	1	.00	2	.00
	64	9	.01	3	.00	12	.01
	70	2	.00	5	.01	7	.01
21	68	-	-	-	-	-	-
	67	-	-	-	-	-	-
	64	5	.00	2	.00	7	.00
	70	2	.00	2	.00	5	.00
22	68	-	-	-	-	-	-
	67	-	-	-	-	-	-
	64	-	-	1	.00	1	.00
	70	14	.03	16	.03	31	.03
Over	68	1	.00	-	-	1	.00
22	67	1	.00	-	-	1	.00
	64	1	.00	-	-	1	.00

[a] In 1964, age as of Summer Planning Conference. In other years, age as of September 1.

Table 4: Place of Birth

PLACE OF BIRTH	YEAR	Males N	Males P	Females N	Females P	Total N	Total P
United States	70	503	.96	522	.98	1038	.97
	68	960	.97	826	.98	1786	.98
	67	902	.92	726	.98	1628	.97
	64	1130	.96	844	.95	1974	.97
Canada	70	2	.00	3	.01	5	.00
	68	9	.01	3	.00	12	.00
	67	6	.01	2	.00	8	.00
	64	14	.01	3	.00	17	.01
Other	70	19	.04	7	.01	26	.02
	68	20	.02	13	.02	33	.02
	67	20	.02	15	.02	35	.02
	64	39	.03	41	.05	80	.04

Table 5: Citizenship

CITIZENSHIP	YEAR	Males N	Males P	Females N	Females P	Total N	Total P
United States	70	513	.99	526	.99	1053	.99
	68	978	.99	833	.99	1811	.99
	67	919	.99	735	.99	1654	.99
	64	1163	.98	873	.99	2036	.99
Canada	70	-	-	3	.01	3	.00
	68	6	.01	1	.00	7	.00
	67	5	.01	1	.00	6	.00
	64	11	.01	2	.00	13	.01
Other	70	5	.01	2	.00	7	.01
	68	6	.01	4	.00	10	.01
	67	3	.00	4	.01	7	.00
	64	7	.01	8	.01	15	.01

Table 6: Male Guardianship

MALE GUARDIAN	YEAR	Males N	Males P	Females N	Females P	Total N	Total P
Father	70	467	.90	465	.87	942	.88
	68	925	.93	794	.94	1719	.94
	67	867	.93	690	.93	1557	.93
	64	1063	.98	816	.98	1879	.98
Stepfather	70	7	.01	13	.02	21	.02
	68	14	.01	12	.01	26	.01
	67	12	.01	10	.01	22	.01
	64	15	.01	13	.02	28	.01
Legal Guardian	70	5	.01	2	.00	7	.01
	68	3	.00	2	.00	5	.00
	67	-	. -	3	.01	3	.01
	64	4	.00	2	.00	6	.00
None[a]	70	40	.08	53	.10	96	.09
	68	50	.05	35	.04	85	.05
	67	53	.06	41	.06	94	.06
	64						

Table 7: Female Guardianship

FEMALE GUARDIAN	YEAR	Males N	Males P	Females N	Females P	Total N	Total P
Mother	70	493	.94	504	.95	1009	.94
	68	971	.98	822	.97	1793	.98
	67	905	.97	723	.97	1628	.97
	64	1046	.98	819	.99	1865	.98
Stepmother	70	14	.03	7	.01	21	.02
	68	12	.01	8	.01	20	.01
	67	12	.01	8	.01	20	.01
	64	15	.01	7	.01	22	.01
Legal Guardian	70	6	.01	3	.01	9	.01
	68	1	.00	1	.00	2	.00
	67	2	.00	2	.00	4	.00
	64	11	.01	4	.00	15	.01
None[a]	70	12	.02	17	.03	32	.03
	68	8	.01	13	.02	21	.01
	67	12	.01	11	.01	23	.01
	64						

[a]This category was not included in the 1964 questionnaire.

Table 8: Father's[a] Birthplace

PLACE OF BIRTH	YEAR	Males N	Males P	Females N	Females P	Total N	Total P
United States	70	406	.87	419	.89	832	.88
	68	826	.88	697	.88	1523	.88
	67	769	.88	624	.90	1393	.89
	64	998	.87	739	.86	1737	.86
Canada	70	5	.01	6	.01	11	.01
	68	17	.02	16	.02	33	.02
	67	13	.02	8	.01	21	.01
	64	27	.02	8	.01	35	.02
Other	70	57	.12	46	.10	104	.11
	68	91	.10	83	.10	174	.10
	67	87	.10	65	.09	152	.10
	64	128	.11	113	.13	241	.12

[a]Refers to father, stepfather, or male guardian.

Table 9: Mother's[b] Birthplace

PLACE OF BIRTH	YEAR	Males N	Males P	Females N	Females P	Total N	Total P
United States	70	444	.89	440	.88	892	.89
	68	864	.89	732	.90	1596	.90
	67	814	.90	643	.89	1457	.90
	64	1002	.88	763	.89	1765	.88
Canada	70	5	.01	8	.02	13	.01
	68	19	.02	8	.01	27	.02
	67	22	.02	10	.01	32	.02
	64	32	.03	12	.01	44	.02
Other	70	50	.10	50	.10	101	.10
	68	90	.09	70	.09	160	.09
	67	66	.07	66	.09	132	.08
	64	102	.09	87	.10	189	.09

[b]Refers to mother, stepmother, or female guardian.

Table 10: Father's Education

HIGHEST EDUCATION[a] COMPLETED BY FATHER[b]	YEAR	Males N	Males P	Females N	Females P	Total N	Total P
	70	48	.10	33	.07	82	.08
Grammar	68	51	.05	33	.04	84	.05
School	67	44	.05	40	.06	84	.05
	64	110	.10	85	.10	195	.10
	70	81	.17	77	.16	161	.17
Some High	68	163	.17	101	.13	264	.15
School	67	161	.18	100	.14	261	.17
	64	279	.24	163	.19	442	.22
	70	140	.30	139	.29	284	.29
High School	68	315	.33	233	.29	548	.31
Graduate	67	265	.30	213	.30	478	.30
	64	384	.33	262	.30	646	.32
Trade School[c]	70	29	.06	41	.09	70	.07
or Some	68	61	.06	60	.07	121	.07
Junior	67	65	.07	68	.10	133	.08
College	64						
	70	12	.03	7	.01	19	.02
Two-Year[c]	68	17	.02	14	.02	31	.02
College	67	17	.02	12	.02	29	.02
Graduate	64						
	70	55	.12	61	.13	116	.12
Some Four[c]	68	125	.13	114	.14	239	.14
Year College	67	119	.14	98	.14	217	.14
	64	162	.14	134	.15	296	.15
	70	59	.12	64	.13	124	.13
Four-Year	68	108	.11	124	.15	232	.13
College	67	90	.10	83	.12	173	.11
Graduate	64	126	.11	113	.13	239	.12
	70	8	.02	11	.02	19	.02
Some	68	19	.02	21	.03	40	.02
Graduate	67	33	.04	22	.03	55	.03
School	64	18	.02	26	.03	44	.02
	70	41	.09	47	.10	89	.09
Graduate	68	83	.09	107	.13	190	.11
Degree	67	84	.10	67	.10	151	.10
	64	71	.06	82	.09	153	.08

[a]Caution is advised in reading Tables 10 and 11. The categories were mutually exclusive; Freshmen marked only one category, indicating highest level of education completed.

[b]Refers to father, stepfather, or male guardian.

[c]In 1964, on Tables 10 and 11, "Some Four-Year College" and "Four-Year College Graduate" categories were designated "Some College" and "College Graduate"; each included fathers who had attended and/or graduated from a trade school or a two-year college. In 1967, 1968, and 1970 these latter two categories were listed separately.

Table 11: Mother's Education

HIGHEST EDUCATION COMPLETED BY MOTHER[a]	YEAR	Males N	Males P	Females N	Females P	Total N	Total P
Grammar School	70	42	.08	28	.05	70	.07
	68	47	.05	26	.03	73	.04
	67	53	.06	33	.05	86	.05
	64	119	.10	71	.08	190	.10
Some High School	70	74	.15	75	.15	149	.14
	68	133	.14	91	.11	224	.12
	67	118	.13	84	.11	202	.12
	64	206	.18	167	.19	373	.19
High School Graduate	70	232	.46	212	.41	454	.44
	68	476	.48	376	.45	852	.47
	67	441	.48	335	.46	776	.47
	64	562	.50	380	.44	942	.47
Trade School[b] or Some Junior College	70	25	.05	32	.06	58	.06
	68	56	.06	71	.09	127	.07
	67	70	.08	74	.10	144	.09
	64						
Two-Year[b] College Graduate	70	19	.04	16	.03	35	.03
	68	28	.03	26	.03	54	.03
	67	26	.03	24	.03	50	.03
	64						
Some Four[b] Year College	70	45	.09	66	.13	112	.11
	68	103	.10	104	.13	207	.11
	67	103	.11	73	.10	176	.11
	64	127	.11	119	.14	246	.12
Four-Year College Graduate	70	41	.08	47	.09	88	.09
	68	71	.07	77	.09	148	.08
	67	51	.06	51	.07	102	.06
	64	87	.08	94	.11	181	.09
Some Graduate School	70	10	.02	11	.02	21	.02
	68	28	.03	24	.03	52	.03
	67	27	.03	26	.04	53	.03
	64	12	.01	15	.02	27	.01
Graduate Degree	70	15	.03	27	.05	43	.04
	68	40	.04	32	.04	72	.04
	67	30	.03	32	.04	62	.04
	64	22	.02	18	.02	40	.02

[a] Refers to mother, stepmother, or female guardian.

[b] In 1964, on Tables 10 and 11, "Some Four-Year College" and "Four-Year College Graduate" categories were designated "Some College" and "College Graduate"; each included mothers who had attended and/or graduated from a trade school or a two-year college. In 1967, 1968, and 1970 these latter two categories were listed separately.

Table 12: Usual Occupation of Father

CATEGORIES[a]	YEAR[d]	Males		Females		Total	
		N	P	N	P	N	P
General Labor, Factory Worker	70	88	.19	80	.17	171	.18
Skilled Tradesman, Craftsman	70	56	.12	52	.11	108	.11
Personal Service	70	6	.01	12	.03	18	.02
Clerical	70	20	.04	16	.03	37	.04
Supervisor, Foreman	70	34	.07	37	.08	73	.08
Fireman, Policeman Law Enforcement Official	70	11	.02	7	.02	18	.02
Salesman (Commission Salary), Buyer	70	36	.08	24	.05	60	.06
Small Business Proprietor, Shop Owner, Small Farm	70	29	.06	50	.11	80	.08
Semi-professional or technical	70	22	.05	22	.05	44	.05
Managerial, Executive	70	55	.12	45	.10	102	.11
Financial	70	5	.01	7	.02	12	.01
Arts and Communications	70	5	.01	3	.01	8	.01
Professional I[b]	70	40	.09	45	.10	86	.09
Professional II[c]	70	23	.05	22	.05	46	.05
Not Listed	70	39	.08	40	.09	80	.08

[a]The questionnaire coding table containing representative occupations for each category is reproduced in the Appendix.

[b]Requires a master's degree or some professional training beyond college -- e.g., teacher, engineer.

[c]Requires a doctorate or advanced professional degree -- e.g., lawyer, doctor.

[d]These categories were used for the first time in 1970, precluding comparisons with preceding years.

Table 13: Usual Occupation of Mother

CATEGORIES[a]	YEAR[d]	Males N	Males P	Females N	Females P	Total N	Total P
Housewife	70	348	.70	342	.69	698	.70
General Labor Factor Worker	70	17	.03	11	.02	28	.03
Skilled Tradesman Craftsman	70	1	.00	-	--	1	.00
Personal Service	70	6	.01	9	.02	15	.01
Clerical	70	63	.13	60	.12	125	.13
Supervisor, Foreman, etc.	70	4	.01	3	.01	7	.01
Fireman, Policeman Law Enforcement Official, etc.	70	1	.00	1	.00	2	.00
Salesman (Commission Salary), Buyer	70	4	.01	1	.00	5	.00
Small Business Proprietor, Shop Owner, Small Farm	70	1	.00	4	.01	5	.00
Semi-Professional, Technical	70	17	.03	21	.04	39	.04
Managerial, Executive	7	3	.01	3	.01	6	.01
Financial	70	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arts and Communication	70	-	.00	3	.01	3	.00
Professional I[b]	70	17	.03	25	.05	43	.04
Professional II[c]	70	1	.00	-	-	1	.00
Not Listed	70	11	.02	10	.02	22	.02

[a]The questionnaire coding table containing representative occupations for each category is reproduced in the Appendix.

[b]Requires a master's degree or some professional training beyond college -- e.g., teacher, engineer.

[c]Requires a doctorate or advanced professional degree -- e.g., lawyer, doctor.

[d]These categories were used for the first time in 1970, precluding comparisons with preceding years.

Table 14: Number of Living Brothers and Sisters

NUMBER[a] OF LIVING BROTHERS AND SISTERS	YEAR	Males N	Males P	Females N	Females P	Total N	Total P
None	70	17	.03	31	.06	49	.05
	68	54	.05	44	.05	98	.05
	67	64	.07	52	.07	116	.07
	64	109	.09	97	.11	206	.10
One	70	172	.33	177	.33	356	.33
	68	340	.34	337	.40	677	.37
	67	332	.36	274	.37	606	.36
	64	421	.36	363	.41	784	.38
Two	70	162	.31	158	.30	321	.30
	68	293	.30	250	.30	543	.30
	67	282	.30	199	.27	481	.29
	64	353	.30	240	.27	593	.29
Three	70	74	.14	74	.14	149	.14
	68	156	.16	103	.12	259	.14
	67	131	.14	119	.16	250	.15
	64	150	.13	97	.11	247	.12
Four	70	37	.07	46	.09	86	.08
	68	78	.08	49	.06	127	.07
	67	62	.07	48	.06	110	.07
	64	78	.07	41	.05	119	.06
Five	70	29	.06	21	.04	51	.05
	68	37	.04	23	.03	60	.03
	67	34	.04	28	.04	62	.04
	64	37	.03	21	.02	58	.03
Six	70	13	.02	11	.02	25	.02
	68	18	.02	25	.03	43	.02
	67	12	.01	16	.02	28	.02
	64	18	.02	12	.01	30	.01
Over Six	70	19	.04	17	.03	40	.04
	68	16	.02	13	.01	29	.01
	67	15	.02	7	.01	22	.01
	64	10	.01	13	.01	23	.01

[a]Does not include the student.

Table 15: Gross Family Income

GROSS FAMILY INCOME	YEAR	Males N	Males P	Females N	Females P	Total N	Total P
Below	70	36	.07	51	.10	89	.09
$5,000	68	58	.06	57	.07	115	.06
	67	63	.07	51	.07	114	.07
	64	130	.11	112	.13	242	.12
$5,000 -	70	191	.38	170	.34	368	.36
$10,000	68	421	.43	302	.37	723	.40
	67	405	.44	314	.43	719	.43
	64	738	.64	489	.57	1227	.61
$10,000 -	70	141	.28	161	.32	307	.30
$15,000	68	316	.32	295	.36	611	.34
	67	301	.32	261	.35	562	.34
	64	211	.18	181	.21	392	.19
Over	70	141	.28	116	.23	259	.25
$15,000	68	185	.19	155	.19	340	.19
	67	161	.17	111	.15	272	.16
	64	77	.07	77	.09	154	.08

Table 16: High School Average

APPROXIMATE HIGH SCHOOL AVERAGE	YEAR	Males N	Males P	Females N	Females P	Total N	Total P
95+	70	28	.05	31	.06	59	.05
	68	25	.03	31	.04	56	.03
	67	7	.01	30	.04	37	.02
	64	17	.01	21	.02	38	.02
90-94	70	280	.53	321	.60	607	.56
	68	304	.31	388	.46	692	.38
	67	240	.26	389	.52	629	.38
	64	213	.18	305	.34	518	.25
85-89	70	165	.31	134	.25	305	.28
	68	475	.48	358	.42	833	.45
	67	487	.52	283	.38	770	.46
	64	561	.48	451	.51	1012	.49
80-84	70	29	.05	29	.05	61	.06
	68	170	.17	61	.07	231	.13
	67	175	.19	37	.05	212	.13
	64	354	.30	106	.12	460	.22
70-79	70	24	.05	15	.03	40	.04
	68	17	.02	6	.01	23	.01
	67	21	.02	4	.01	25	.02
	64	30	.03	3	.00	33	.02
Under 70	70	2	.00	2	.00	5	.00
	68	2	.00	-	-	2	.00
	67	2	.00	-	-	2	.00
	64	2	.00	1	.00	3	.00

Table 17: Freshman Participation in High School Activities

ACTIVITY[a]	YEAR	Males		Females		Total	
		N	P	N	P	N	P
Varsity Athletics	70	225	.46	53	.10	282	.27
	68	458	.48	76	.09	539	.30
	67	439	.49	63	.09	502	.31
	64	611	.52	66	.07	677	.33
Intramural Athletics	70	256	.52	197	.38	461	.45
	68	530	.56	305	.37	835	.47
	67	510	.57	322	.44	832	.51
	64	646	.55	331	.37	977	.47
Clubs	70	320	.65	423	.82	753	.73
	68	651	.69	692	.84	1343	.76
	67	646	.72	658	.90	1304	.80
	64	859	.73	798	.90	1657	.80
Government	70	169	.34	197	.38	369	.36
	68	276	.29	330	.40	606	.34
	67	264	.29	284	.39	548	.34
	64	378	.32	299	.34	677	.33
Music	70	120	.24	193	.37	320	.31
	68	227	.24	339	.41	566	.32
	67	222	.25	297	.41	519	.32
	64	234	.20	310	.35	544	.26
Publications	70	150	.31	250	.48	404	.39
	68	292	.31	417	.51	709	.40
	67	243	.27	362	.50	605	.37
	64	270	.23	466	.52	736	.36
Drama	70	80	.16	159	.31	242	.24
	68	154	.16	229	.28	383	.22
	67	134	.15	219	.30	353	.22
	64	181	.15	263	.30	444	.21
Debate	70	46	.09	55	.11	105	.10
	68	93	.10	61	.07	154	.09
	67	64	.07	57	.08	121	.07
	64	80	.07	74	.08	154	.07
Other	70	138	.28	189	.36	334	.33
	68	257	.27	303	.37	560	.32
	67	251	.28	272	.37	523	.32
	64	117	.10	223	.25	340	.16

[a]Proportions are not additive, as the categories were not mutually exclusive. Students were told to mark as many as applied.

Table 18: Honor Society Members

HONORS	YEAR	Males N	Males P	Females N	Females P	Total N	Total P
High School Honor Society	70	348	.68	366	.71	719	.69
	68	435	.44	511	.61	946	.52
	67	382	.41	494	.66	876	.52
	64	413	.36	444	.51	857	.42

Table 19: Offices Held in High School

OFFICE	YEAR	Males N	Males P	Females N	Females P	Total N	Total P
Class Officer	70	96	.28	79	.20	180	.24
	68	171	.30	140	.24	311	.27
	67	147	.27	118	.23	265	.25
	64	167	.14	144	.16	311	.15
Student Government Officer[a]	70	94	.28	88	.23	183	.25
	68	121	.22	103	.17	224	.19
	67	117	.21	89	.17	206	.19
	64						
Club Officer	70	143	.42	234	.60	385	.52
	68	295	.53	369	.63	664	.58
	67	303	.55	349	.67	652	.61
	64	309	.26	325	.37	634	.31
Editor of Publication	70	73	.21	102	.26	178	.24
	68	119	.21	173	.29	292	.25
	67	106	.19	148	.28	254	.24
	64	81	.07	125	.14	206	.10
Other	70	145	.43	117	.30	268	.36
	68	187	.33	177	.30	364	.32
	67	199	.36	166	.32	365	.34
	64	225	.19	195	.22	420	.20

[a]The "Student Government Officer" category was not included in the 1964 questionnaire.

Table 20: Planned Vocational Fields

VOCATIONAL FIELD	YEAR[a]	Males N	Males P	Females N	Females P	Total N	Total P
Accounting	70	5	.01	6	.01	11	.01
	68	15	.02	-	-	16	.01
	67	25	.03	2	.00	27	.02
	65					22	.02
Advertising	70	1	.00	3	.01	4	.00
	68	1	.00	6	.01	7	.00
	67	5	.01	7	.01	12	.01
	65					3	.00
Applied Arts[b]	70	4	.01	2	.00	7	.01
Archaeology, Anthropology[c]	70	1	.00	3	.01	5	.00
	68	1	.00	3	.00	4	.00
	67	-	-	3	.00	3	.00
	65						
Architecture	70	7	.01	1	.00	8	.01
	68	2	.00	2	.00	4	.00
	67	3	.00	-	-	3.	.00
	65					-	-
Astronaut,[c] Pilot	70	3	.01	-	-	3	.00
	68	3	.00	-	-	3	.00
	67	3	.00	-	-	3	.00
	65					1	.00

(Table continued on pages 22 to 26)

Note.-It cannot be assumed that these selections accurately predict the occupations the students will ultimately enter.

Data in Table 20 does not use 1964 as the baseline since no vocational information was collected that year. The 1965 data was obtained from the Vocational Fields Inventory, administered to Freshmen in October, 1965, during a Freshmen Conference Hour (N=1149). The format in 1965 did not provide for a breakdown of information on the basis of sex. In 1967, 1968, and 1970 the data was obtained from the Student Personnel Questionnaire.

Due to changes in format, the categories of Commercial Airline Service, Insurance, and Secretarial Services were omitted from the 1970 questionnaire and have been omitted from this table. For data from preceding years see Biographical Data, Freshmen Class Status Report: 1968-1969, BIOGRAPHY OF A CLASS Study 20, p. 35-8.

[a]No comparison was made of the data from 1967 and 1968 with the 1965 data, due to a change in format. Limited comparisons were made with the 1970 data due to changes in specific categories.

[b]New category in the 1970 questionnaire.

[c]Anthropology" and "Astronaut" were added to their respective categories in the 1970 questionnaire.

Table 20: Planned Vocational Fields (Continued)

VOCATIONAL FIELD	YEAR	Males N	Males P	Females N	Females P	Total N	Total P
Astronomy[d]	70	2	.00	1	.00	3	.00
Biology, Biochemistry[d]	70	14	.03	6	.01	20	.02
Business	70	10	.02	5	.01	15	.01
Administration,	68	27	.03	6	.01	33	.02
Management	67	33	.04	3	.00	36	.02
	65					41	.04
Chemistry[d]	70	8	.02	5	.01	13	.01
Computer Science[e]	70	6	.01	4	.01	10	.01
Communications	70	8	.02	2	.00	11	.01
(Journalism, Radio	68	7	.01	4	.01	11	.01
T.V., etc.)	67	5	.01	1	.00	6	.00
	65					1	.00
Dentistry	70	17	.03	-	-	17	.02
	68	38	.04	1	.00	39	.02
	67	39	.04	1	.00	40	.02
	65					25	.02
Education, College	70	11	.02	10	.02	21	.02
and University	68	19	.02	10	.01	29	.02
	67	17	.02	16	.02	33	.02
	65					11	.01
Education,	70	21	.04	101	.19	123	.12
Elementary and	68	33	.03	157	.19	190	.10
Secondary	67	26	.03	131	.18	157	.09
	65					127	.11
Engineering[f]	70	83	.17	4	.00	87	.09
	68	223	.23	6	.01	229	.13
	67	230	.25	2	.00	232	.14
	65					199	.17
Aerospace[f]	70	13	.03	2	.00	16	.02

[d] In 1970, what had previously been the category of the "Physical Sciences" was broken down into the six specific areas: Astronomy, Biology and Biochemistry, Chemistry, Geology and Geophysics, Physics, and Physical Sciences (unspecified). Data concerning the area of the "Physical Sciences" for the years 1965-1968 is available in Biographical Data, Freshman Class Status Report: 1968-1969, BIOGRAPHY OF A CLASS Study 20, p. 37.

[e] New category in the 1970 questionnaire.

[f] In the 1970 questionnaire, the category of "engineer" was broken down into specific areas of training.

Table 20: Planned Vocational Fields (Continued)

VOCATIONAL FIELD	YEAR	Males N	Males P	Females N	Females P	Total N	Total P
Engineering (Cont'd)							
Chemical	70	12	.02	-	--	12	.01
Civil	70	11	.02	1	.00	12	.01
Electrical	70	30	.06	-	-	30	.03
Mechanical	70	8	.02	-	-	9	.01
Systems	70	1	.00	-	-	1	.00
Other	70	8	.02	1	.00	9	.00
Financial (Banking Stocks, Real Estate)	70	-	-	1	.00	1	.00
	68	4	.00	-	-	4	.00
	67	-	-	5	.01	5	.00
	65					-	-
Fine Arts (Painting Sculpture)	70	2	.00	9	.02	11	.01
	68	4	.00	20	.02	24	.01
	67	8	.01	8	.01	16	.01
	65					18	.02
Geology, Geophysics[d]	70	-	-	2	.00	2	.00
Government Service, Foreign Service, Diplomacy	70	2	.00	5	.01	7	.01
	68	6	.01	9	.01	15	.01
	67	6	.01	15	.02	21	.01
	65					17	.01
Guidance, Counseling, Personnel, Placement	70	-	-	3	.01	4	.00
	68	2	.00	4	.00	6	.00
	67	-	-	7	.01	7	.01
	65					6	.00
Housewife only[g]	70	-	-	-	-	-	-
Language Interpreter	70	-	-	9	.02	9	.01
	68	1	.00	12	.02	20	.01
	67	3	.00	15	.02	18	.01
	65					-	-

[d]See footnote p.22

[g]New category in the 1970 questionnaire.

Table 20: Planned Vocational Fields (Continued)

VOCATIONAL FIELD	YEAR	Males N	Males P	Females N	Females P	Total N	Total P
Law	70	30	.06	5	.01	37	.04
	68	59	.06	15	.02	74	.04
	67	65	.07	5	.01	70	.04
	65					45	.04
Law Enforcement [h]	70	1	.00	1	.00	2	.00
Library Science	70	-	-	-	-	-	-
	68	1	.00	2	.00	3	.00
	67	-	-	6	.01	6	.00
	65					2	.00
Literary Arts	70	3	.01	2	.00	5	.00
	68	5	.01	11	.01	16	.01
	67	7	.01	9	.01	16	.01
	65					5	.00
Mathematics	70	10	.02	5	.01	15	.01
	68	35	.04	33	.04	68	.04
	67	27	.03	32	.04	59	.04
	65					64	.06
Medical Technology	70	3	.01	22	.04	25	.02
	68	2	.00	23	.03	25	.01
	67	2	.00	34	.05	36	.02
	65					39	.03
Medicine	70	69	.14	24	.05	93	.09
	68	138	.14	30	.04	168	.09
	67	131	.14	30	.04	161	.10
	65					90	.08
Music, Drama	70	5	.01	6	.01	11	.01
	68	2	.00	6	.01	8	.00
	67	1	.00	5	.01	6	.00
	65					6	.01
Nursing	70	2	.00	36	.07	38	.04
	68	1	.00	58	.07	59	.03
	67	2	.00	77	.10	79	.05
	65					62	.05
Occupational Therapy	70	-	-	9	.02	9	.01
	68	-	-	10	.01	10	.01
	67	-	-	8	.01	8	.00
	65					11	.01

[h] New category in the 1970 questionnaire.

Table 20: Planned Vocational Fields (Continued)

VOCATIONAL FIELD	YEAR	Males N	Males P	Females N	Females P	Total N	Total P
Pharmacy	70	7	.01	15	.03	23	.02
	68	27	.03	23	.03	50	.03
	67	18	.02	23	.03	40	.02
	65					48	.04
Philosopher, Theologian, Social Critic[i]	70	2	.00	-	-	2	.00
Physical Therapy	70	3	.01	13	.02	16	.02
	68	1	.00	20	.02	21	.01
	67	1	.00	37	.05	38	.02
	65					13	.01
Physical Sciences[d] (unspecified)	70	3	.01	1	.00	4	.00
Physics[d]	70	8	.02	1	.00	9	.01
Politics	70	3	.01	1	.00	4	.00
	68	7	.01	2	.00	9	.00
	67	8	.01	-	-	8	.00
	65					10	.01
Psychology[j]	70	5	.01	25	.05	30	.03
Social Welfare	70	5	.01	15	.03	20	.02
	68	4	.00	30	.04	34	.02
	67	2	.00	30	.04	32	.02
	65					12	.01
Sociology[j]	70	3	.01	4	.01	7	.01
Speech Therapy	70	-	-	4	.01	4	.00
	68	-	-	7	.01	7	.00
	67	-	-	10	.01	10	.01
	65					-	-
Veterinary Medicine	70	1	.00	1	.00	2	.00
	68	3	.00	5	.01	8	.00
	67	4	.00	2	.00	6	.00
	65					5	.00

[d] See footnote p. 22

[i] New category in the 1970 questionnaire.

[j] In 1970 the category of "Social Sciences" was broken down into the areas of psychology and sociology. Data for the category of Social Sciences for the years 1965-1968 is available in the Biographical Data, Freshman Class Status Report: 1968-69; BIOGRAPHY OF A CLASS Study 20, p. 38.

Table 20: Planned Vocational Fields (Continued)

VOCATIONAL FIELD	YEAR	Males N	Males P	Females N	Females P	Total N	Total P
Desire No Formal[k] (Establishment) Occupation	70	5	.01	4	.01	10	.01
Occupation-College[k] Degree Not Necessary	70	-	-	1	.00	-	-
Not Listed	70	12	.02	10	.02	23	.02
	68	12	.01	19	.02	31	.02
	67	3	.00	7	.01	10	.01
	65					20	.02
Undecided	70	123	.23	136	.26	261	.25
	68	210	.21	226	.26	432	.24
	67	154	.17	140	.19	294	.18
	65					118	.10

[k]New category in the 1970 questionnaire.

Table 21: Preferred Work Location

PREFERRED LOCATION[a]	YEAR	Males N	Males P	Females N	Females P	Total N	Total P
Buffalo	70	85	.17	104	.20	197	.19
	68	131	.13	117	.14	248	.14
	67	143	.15	138	.19	281	.17
	64	292	.28	187	.23	479	.26
New York City	70	95	.18	100	.19	196	.19
	68	227	.23	288	.35	515	.28
	67	199	.21	229	.31	428	.26
	64	112	.11	167	.21	279	.15
Western New York State[b]	70	59	.11	47	.09	107	.10
	68	97	.10	60	.07	157	.09
	67	125	.13	45	.07	170	.10
	64						
Eastern New York State[b]	70	26	.05	23	.04	52	.05
	68	47	.05	32	.04	79	.04
	67	48	.05	20	.03	68	.04
	64						
Eastern United States	70	42	.08	47	.09	90	.09
	68	95	.10	91	.11	186	.10
	67	86	.09	59	.08	145	.09
	64	106	.10	62	.08	168	.09
West Coast United States	70	31	.06	13	.02	44	.04
	68	70	.07	36	.04	106	.06
	67	58	.06	25	.03	83	.05
	64	79	.08	25	.03	104	.06
Other, United States	70	27	.05	21	.04	48	.05
	68	55	.06	20	.02	75	.04
	67	45	.05	26	.03	71	.04
	64	23	.02	7	.01	30	.02
Overseas	70	14	.03	20	.04	35	.03
	68	29	.03	35	.04	64	.04
	67	28	.03	46	.06	74	.04
	64	17	.02	35	.04	52	.03
No Preference	70	136	.26	149	.28	287	.26
	68	232	.23	155	.19	387	.21
	67	196	.21	156	.21	352	.21
	64	274	.26	191	.24	465	.25

[a]Students selected only one of the above nine areas.

[b]Due to a change in format, data for these categories in 1964 is not available.

APPENDIX

Occupational Classifications

The following is the questionnaire coding table for the parental occupations listed in Tables 12 and 13.

Usual Parental Occupations

1. Housewife
2. General Labor, Factory Worker (machine operator, construction worker, cafeteria worker, assembler, etc.)
3. Skilled Tradesman, Craftsman (jeweler, furrier, electrician, truck-driver, etc.)
4. Personal Service (barber, hairdresser, restaurant employee, bartender, etc.)
5. Clerical (secretary, postal employee, bookkeeper, sales clerk, bank-teller, etc.)
6. Supervisor, Foreman, etc.
7. Fireman, Policeman, Law enforcement official
8. Salesman (commission salary), Buyer
9. Small Business Proprietor, Shop Owner, Small Farm Owner
10. Semi-professional or Technical (requiring a post-secondary education -- programmer, nurse, technician, draftsman, etc.)
11. Managerial, Executive (company official, government official, etc.)
12. Financial (banker, stock broker, real estate agent etc.)
13. Arts and Communications (entertainer, musician, TV personality, author, journalist, reporter)
14. Professional I (requiring a master's degree or some professional training beyond college -- teacher, engineer, accountant, etc.)
15. Professional II (requiring a doctorate or advanced professional degree -- doctor, lawyer, judge, professor, dean, etc.)
16. Not listed